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MAR 1952 51-4C

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CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL
 SECURITY INFORMATION
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR

DATE OF INFORMATION 1940 - 1953

SUBJECT Economic - Local and cooperative industries

DATE DIST. /9 Nov 1953

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers, bimonthly periodical

NO. OF PAGES 6

WHERE PUBLISHED USSR

DATE PUBLISHED Mar - 30 Jun 1953

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Russian

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REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN USSR LOCAL AND COOPERATIVE INDUSTRIES, MARCH - JUNE 1953

[This report presents information, from May and June 1953 Soviet newspapers and a March - April 1953 periodical, on construction and production achievements and shortcomings in USSR local and cooperative industries.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

USSR

In 1950, sales of watches to the population of the country were 3.3 times as great as in 1940. Similarly, sales of radio receivers were 6 times as great, household electrical appliances 1.5 times, bicycles 2.9 times, sewing machines almost 3 times, and motor cycles 16 times.

In 1955, sales of watches to the population are to be 2.2 times as great as in 1950. Similarly, sales of radio and television receivers are to be 2 times as great, bicycles 3.5 times, sewing machines 2.4 times, furniture about 3 times, metalware 2.5 times, and household refrigerators, washing machines, and vacuum cleaners several times.

In 1955, therefore, sales of watches to the population are to be 7.3 times as great as in 1940. Similarly, sales of radio receivers are to be 12 times as great, bicycles 10 times, and sewing machines 7 times.(1)

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CONFIDENTIALKarelo-Finnish SSR

Construction of a personal services pavilion has started in the village of Pukkovka on the outskirts of Petrozavodsk. It is to have a tailor, shoemaker, and hairdresser shop. The same type of pavilion is to be constructed in Pitkyaranta.

More than 270 sewing and shoemaking shops and other personal services enterprises of industrial cooperatives are now in operation in the Karelo-Finnish SSR. By 27 May 1953, the network of personal services enterprises had increased 20 percent as compared with 1952.(2)

The Sortavala Sewing Factory was opened in 1951. In 1952, it produced 35 percent more than in 1951. In 1953, it is to increase production 42.5 percent over 1952; it fulfilled the plan for the first 5 months of the year 114.9 percent.

The Sortavala Furniture Factory fulfilled the first-quarter 1953 plan only 92.3 percent and the May 1953 plan only 37.3 percent.(3)

In 1953, the Vedlozerskiy Rayon Industrial Combine is to increase gross production 17 percent as compared with 1952. The combine is to produce 250,000 bricks and 1,500 cubic meters of lumber for rayon construction purposes.(4)

Latvian SSR

As of 18 May 1953, local and cooperative industries of the Latvian SSR were not providing agriculture with the necessary construction materials. The 63 brick plants existing in rayon industrial combines and industrial cooperative artels were not operating at full capacity. In 1952, the plan for brick production was not fulfilled. The 1953 kolkhoz demand for bricks has been calculated at 32 million, but plans call for production of only about one half this number. The lime production situation is equally unsatisfactory; production capacity of lime furnaces was being utilized only 70 percent as of 18 May 1953.(5)

Lithuanian SSR

In 1952, production volume of local industry in the city of Panevezhis increased 29.6 percent, as compared with 1951. The 1952 production plan was fulfilled 107.8 percent.(6)

Ukrainian SSR

Scores of enterprises of local and cooperative industry in Poltavskaya Oblast produce brick and tile, but these enterprises are not being utilized to the fullest extent. For example, the Novyy Pobut Artel in Lubny can produce 9 million bricks annually, but it actually meets its plan by only one third; the 1 Maya Artel in Zen'kov has an annual production capacity of 6 million bricks, but it actually produces no more than 400,000 annually.

Enterprises of industrial cooperatives alone were to produce 60 million bricks in 1952, but actually produced only 22 million.

In 1952, enterprises of the Poltavskaya Oblast Food Industry Union produced a total of only 1.4 metric tons of fruit filling, 0.7 metric ton of tomato products, and 110 kilograms of dehydrated apples.(7)

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Ukrainian local industry is to increase production of bricks by tens of millions in 1953 as compared with 1952. Ukrainian industrial cooperatives are to produce one third more in 1953 than in 1952.(5)

Armenian SSR

By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, gross production of Armenian local industry is to have increased 30 percent, as compared with 1950.(8)

In Alaverdskiy Rayon, the rayon industrial combine, the textile and knitwear artel, and artels of the Union of Invalids' Cooperatives produce footwear, sewn articles, furniture, dishware, and agricultural materials. But the industrial combine fulfilled the plan for the first 4 months of 1953 for individual products only 30 to 50 percent; as of 29 May 1953, the combine was not fulfilling production plans for brick and tile; during the first 4 months of 1953, the combine produced 33,000 fewer bricks than planned and the quality of bricks produced was very low.

During the first 4 months of 1953, the textile and knitwear artel produced 120,000 fewer meters of fabrics than planned.(9)

Fishing had begun on the Arpa River by 22 May 1953. The Gukasyan Local Industrial Combine was catching 0.8 to 0.9 metric ton of fish daily for the food shops of Gukasyan and Leninakan.(10)

RSFSR

In 1953, china factories of RSFSR local industry are to produce 5 million more articles than in 1952.(11)

Enterprises of local industry are to increase production of sewn articles for the Leningrad trade network in 1953. During the year, factories are to deliver to Leningrad 88.5 million rubles worth of ready-to-wear dresses, more than 76,000 women's and men's topcoats, and nearly 30,000 wool and part-wool suits.

Enterprises of the Leningrad Textile, Sewing, and Knitwear Trust of local industry are to produce during spring and summer 1953 more than 45,000 cotton trousers and suits, tens of thousands of women's and children's dresses, saris, dressing gowns, and men's and children's sports shirts and shorts. The assortment of ties, scarfs, and handkerchiefs is to be widened. The factories of the trust are to produce 13,000 men's and children's straw hats.(12)

During the past 4 years, more than 10,000 looms and machines have been installed in Moscow local and cooperative industry. In 1953, the Moscow trade network is to receive 4,373,000,000 rubles worth of goods from the city's local and cooperative industry. This sum is 600 million rubles greater than in 1952.

As of 10 June 1953, nearly 200,000 persons were working in Moscow local and cooperative industry.

The industrial cooperatives of Moscow fulfilled the first-quarter 1953 gross production plan only 97.5 percent.(13)

As of 23 June 1953, there were more than 500 shops in Moscow for repairing footwear, clothing, radio equipment, watches, musical instruments, and metalware. By the end of 1953, 37 more personal services pavilions and shops are to be opened in the city.(14)

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Enterprises of Moscow local and cooperative industry are to produce in 1953 18,000 refrigerators, 57,000 gramophones, 115,000 electric cash registers, 6,100 metric tons of aluminumware and zinc-plated dishware, and a large quantity of other consumers' goods.(15)

The 1953 production plan for the Second Stamping and Mechanical Plant of the Zhdanovskiy Rayon Industrial Trust calls for production of 33,000 beds; the plant has pledged to produce 41,000. The plant produced 1,000 beds above the first-quarter 1953 plan.(16)

The Knitwear Factory of the Moskvoretskiy Rayon Industrial Trust is to produce 1,770,000 pieces of knitwear in 1953, or 346,000 more pieces than in 1952. The factory pledged to produce 60,000 pieces above the 1953 plan.

The Shirpotreb Factory of the Shcherbakovskiy Rayon Industrial Trust is to produce more than 22,000 women's dresses in 1953, in addition to many other articles.

According to the 1953 plan, the Woodworking Plant of the Krasnopresnensk'iy Rayon Industrial Trust is to produce 6,000 suites of children's furniture; however, since prices for the children's furniture had not been established by 7 June 1953, the plant had not started production as of that date. The plant is also to produce 5,000 doll beds, 20,000 toy wheelbarrows, 15,000 toy cockerels, and 166,000 rubles worth of other wooden toys; however, mass production of these articles had not been begun as of 7 June 1953. From 1 January to 7 June 1953, the plant was to have produced 300,000 rubles worth (of wooden toys, but actually produced only 97,000 rubles worth) during this period.(17)

In Gor'kiy, there are 220 shops for the repair of footwear, clothing, metalware, watches, knitted goods, and musical instruments, for dyeing and dry cleaning of clothing and fabrics, and for tailoring work. Several new pavilions for footwear and clothing repair have been constructed in outlying districts of the city, such as those at the Sortirovochnaya Station and in the villages of Komsomol'sk and Kooperativnyy in Sormovskiy Rayon.(1)

Local industry in the Bashkirskaya ASSR has unlimited possibilities for expansion. To eliminate the necessity for importing leather goods from Astrakhan', Arkhangel'sk, Bogorodsk, Kuznetsk, and other distant places, a new tanning combine should be constructed in Sterlitamak and the tannery now existing there should specialize in tawed and hard leather goods.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, furniture production is to be greatly expanded in the republic so as to satisfy the demands of the population in full. Furniture factories are to be built in Ufa and Krasnoulsk. Furniture production is also to be expanded through reconstruction of old enterprises and converting them to the conveyor belt method of production. The Ufa Industrial Artel imeni Molotov almost doubled production of furniture after conversion to this method and considerably improved the quality of its product.

There are many possibilities for producing the paints needed by furniture enterprises. The existing mechanized varnish and paint plant produces chiefly dark-tone paints; since there is a limited demand for these paints, the production capacity of the plant is only half utilized.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, it is planned to develop the production of ferrous metals in the local industry system; raw materials such as pig iron, scrap metal, petroleum fuels, coal, and construction materials are all available in the republic.

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Industrial cooperatives of the republic are constructing a sheet rolling mill in Chernikovka. Production of graded rolled metal is to be organized at this mill in the future.(18)

Uzbek SSR

The first-quarter 1953 gross production plan was fulfilled 96.4 percent by the Ministry of Local Industry Uzbek SSR, 90.3 percent by the Uzbek Council of Industrial Cooperatives, and 93.6 percent by the Uzbek Union of Invalids' Cooperatives. During the first quarter 1953, local industry produced 98.1 percent as much as during the fourth quarter 1952, the Uzbek Council of Industrial Cooperatives 95.2 percent as much, and the Uzbek Union of Invalids' Cooperatives 90.7 percent as much. During the first quarter 1953, republic local and cooperative industries produced 25 million rubles worth of consumers' goods less than planned, including a large number of beds, 95 metric tons of zinc-plated dishware, 225,000 meters of silk fabrics, 48 metric tons of iron and enamel dishware, and other household goods.

The personal services plan for the first 2 months of 1953 was fulfilled 88 percent by the Ministry of Local Industry Uzbek SSR and 98.4 percent by the Uzbek Council of Industrial Cooperatives.(19)

In 1953, Uzbek local and cooperative industry enterprises are to increase production of bricks for kolkhoz construction 45 percent as compared with 1952.(20)

In 1952, local and cooperative industry in the city of Tashkent fell short of plan quotas by 100,000 meters of cotton fabrics, 200,000 pairs of footwear, 135 metric tons of confectionery goods, nearly 5 million bricks, and large quantities of furniture and other products. The quality of products was extremely low. As of 13 May 1953, 600,000 rubles worth of brushes had accumulated in warehouses of the Stalinskiy and Frunzenskiy Rayon Industrial Combines because of their low quality and high cost.(21)

Turkmen SSR

In 1953, the Ministry of Local Industry Turkmen SSR is to produce 70,000 electrical appliances above the plan.(22)

In 1953, the Turkmen local and cooperative industries are to produce twice as much construction material as in 1952.(5)

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